CASH CLOTHING HOUSE

KENNY & GRAY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers with care and made in the MOST FASHION

READY MADE CLOTHING

CENTS' FURNISHING COODS,

238 BROAD ST., AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVING TAKEN SPECIAL CARE in the selection of our supplies of Gentlemen's Ready Made Clothing,

We do not hesitate to say that we are fully prepared to furnish our customers with the BEST STYLES and MOST PERFECT GARMENTS. Our Stock of

Youth's and Boys' Clothing

Is not surpassed by any House in Georgia, and only needs an inspection to be fully

Our Merchant Tailoring Department

Is supplied with EVERYTHING FASHIONABLE, and is presided over by ARTISTS of well established reputation, who will leave nothing undone to mak

THE FIRST CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING HOUSE OF

We call special attention to our

Goods, Furnishing

BUGGY RUGS AND BLANKETS,

BEAUTIFUL DRESSING ROBES, WHITE LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY

Gentlemen preparing for Weddings, Parties and Balls, will find specialities of REAL BEAUTY.

JOHN KENNY, ANDREW T. GRAY KENNY & GRAY.

Under Central Hotel, AUGUSTA, GA.

Augusta, Oct 15

DRY GOODS STORE!

AT AUGUSTA, GA.

The Palace

THE LARGEST IN THE CITY!

RECENTLY BUILT ON THE CORNER BY THE PLANTERS' HOTEL, AND NEXT DOOR TO A. STEVENS' GROCERY STORE.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth

Of Dry Goods to be sold Cheap for Cash, In the Next 30 Days.

To make room for the second supply to arrive this Season. WE HAVE NO RENTS TO PAY AND CAN AFFORD

TO SELL CHEAP. The very best makes of CALICO from 16 to 20 Cts. per yard.

Best DELANES at 30 Cents.

Beautiful POPLINS from 40 Cents to the finest. CLOAKS and FURS from \$6 to \$50. Ladies HATS of all kinds.

Consult your interest and visit the NEW DRY GOODS STORE, on the Corner by the Planters' Hotel. We are Virginians, from Fredericksburg, and will treat you right.

V. RICHARDS & PROS.,

301 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Augusta, Oct 22,

BALLER TIME 43

C. & A. G. HALL,

Insurance Agents,

No. 221 Broad Street,

Represent the following Insurance Con	ipanies:
THE GEORGIA HOME	Columbus, Ga.
MERCHANTS of	Hartford, Conn.
JEFFERSON of	Scottsville, Va.
CITY FIRE of	Hartford, Conn.
MERCHANTS' & MECHANICS' of	Baltimore, Md.
STAR FIRE of	New York.
NATIONAL MARINE AND FIRE, of	New Orleans, La.
NEW ENGLANDof	Hartford, Conn.
ASSOCIATED FIREMAN'Sof	Baltimore, Md.
NORTH AMERICAN of	Hartford, Conn.
VIRGINIA	Staunton, Va.

INSURANCE AND SAVING of Richmon', Va.

ALSO, SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE of Columbia, S. C. SOUTHERN ACCIDENTAL of Lynchburg, Va.

MR. D. R. DURISOE is our authorized Agent for Edgefield and vicinity, and parties wishing to insure will find it to their interest to call or him.

For Sale or Rent,

Notice. MY STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILLS, on Log Creek, about four miles from Lott's P. O. The Mills are in good running order. Timber in abundance, near the Mills, can be had at reasonable rates.

J. C. SMYLY.

Mor. 7

26

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at its next sitting to have the Estate of NOELETHEREDGE, dee'd, liable to escheat, vested in his mother NELLY PARTAIN, and his brother, JACOB ETHEREDGE.

Aggs 29

3m

35

Just Received.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF BROAD CLOTHS CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. All Garment made in the most Fashionable Styles.

Also,

A LARGE STOCK OF SHIRTS and all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS.

Also.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of all kinds HATS now worn, for Gentlemen and Youth.

Also.

A FIRST RATE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen, Youths and Ladies .- All The Public are requested to give us a call as we shall offer inducements for them to make

J. A. VANWINKLE 230 Broad Street, under Central Hotel.

ALGUSTA, GA. BOOTS. SHOES.

LEATHER, &c. CONLEY, FORCE & CO.,

Augusta, Ga., THE OLDEST SHOE HOUSE IN GEORGIA, Wholesale and Retail

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, LASTS, SMOE PEGS AND SHOE MAKING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING a large and well selected Stock of BOOTS, SHQES, LEATH-ER, &c., which we will sell at the LOWEST GLOVES, &c., &c. MARKET PRICES. Our Stock is well adapted to suit the Country Trade

Call and examine our Stock before purchasing

CONLEY, FORCE & CC Augusta, Sept 25

New Store

NEW GOODS.

LEVY & ASHER,

218 Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.

W E beg leave to inform the citizens of Edgefield and vicinity that we have removed to No 218 Broad Street, three doors above Plumb & Leitner's Drug Store, where we will keep constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK of

Men's, Youth's and Boys' CLOTHING; Ladies' and Men's HATS, all kinds; BOOTS and SHOES, every variety; DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES:

Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS; HOOP SKIRTS and NOTIONS; TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS;

Ladies' Travelling SATCHELS; Also, a good Assortment of WATCH-ES and JEWELRY.

All of the above we will sell at a SMALL AD-VANCE FOR CASH. We shall be happy to receive a call from you, or be favored with your rders for all goods in our line. Country Merchants will do well by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVY & ASHER.

Sundries.

50HHDS. CHOICE BACON,-Clear Sides, Ribbed Sides, Regulars and Shoulders.

50 Bbls. Northern and Western FLOUR,

10 Tierces Prime CAROLINA RICE,

125 Bbbls. Refined B. SUGAR,

5 Hhds. MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

10 Bule 1st Quality Golden SYRUP, 10 Hhds. MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, 50 Bbls. Large No. 3 MACKEREL, 1000 Sacks Choice Bread CORN 75 Boxes FAMILY SOAP, 30 Boxes ADAMANTINE CANDLES, 75 Bbls. and Boxes CRACKERS and BIS-

CUITS,
50 Bbls. Bourbon and other WHISKEYS
Large Lot of CASE LIQUORS all varieties,
25 doc. HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE, Pints, and Quarts,
40 Casks BURTON ON TRENT ALE, in

Pints and Quarts, 10 Chesto Jenkius & Co's, TEAS in Small Packages, 75 Kegs Old Dominion NAILS, assorted Sizes

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, RAISINS, ALMONDS, PEPPER, GINGER, SPICES, 100 Kegs LARD, 500 Sacks SALT, Large lot of BAGGING and ROPE always

arriving,
And every thing usually kept in my line,
For sale by
A. STEVENS.

Augusta, Sept. 4,

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

P. QUINN, 189 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia, - Keeps Constantly on Hand

All the Latest Newspapers PERIODICALS

STATIONERY, &c. SUBSCRIPTIONS taken and forwarded at

PERIODICALS forwarded.

Sept Call at QUINN'S RAIL ROAD NEWS
DEPOT, 189 Broad Street, next door below
Constitutionalist Office, Augusta, Ga.

Angusta, Oct 1

Put in suit, as I can This is fair notice will be regarded.

Oct. 5, Augusta, Oct 1

THE

AUGUSTA, GA.

AT G. T. DORTIC'S OLD STAND, 178 Broad Street, opposite the Augusta Hotel, AUGUSTA, GA.

Wholesale and Retail!

W E take pleasure in informing our City and Country friends that we have opened one of the Largest and most Choice Stock of PAMILY GROCERIES, and are determined to maintain the well earned reputation of the old establishment of G. T. DORTIC.

Our Stock of GROCERIES comprise as follows 50 bbls A B & C Sugar 10 kegs Choice Butter 10 hhds Muscavado do 20 bbls Leaf Lard 20 bbls Cru & Powd do 25 kegs Leaf Lard 10 bbls Mixed Pickles 75 bags Coffee all kinds and qualities 10 half do Pickles 20 chest Tea blk & green 75 bxs Oross & Blackwell's English Pickles

10 hhds Molasses 30 bbls Syrup Mustard, Oassia 100 boxes Candles Blk & red Pepper, 75 boxes Cheese 100 bxes Soap, all grades Citron, Currants, Raisins 100 boxes Starch do Chocolate, Ginger Broms, Spice 200 sks Salt 50 cases Table Salt Aldmonds

SWEET OIL East India PRESERVES, all kinds SODA, in kegs and boxez JELLIES of all kinds French and Spanish OLIVES CAPERS, CAPOTES, and many other articles

in the above too numerous to mention Our Canned FRUITS, VEGETABLES, FISH, MEATS, &c., consists as follows: Fresh Tomatoes Goose " Green Peas Lima Beans

Biackberries Chicken " String Beans Strawberries Beef Asparagus Egg Plums Mince Meat Champignous Blane Damson Plms Mutton Green Gauge Sausage Meat Touni 1 " Qual 1" CONDENSED MILK SARDINES

LOBSTER

BACON, HAMS, SMO BEEF, SMO TONGUES.

In the Liquor Line we bave: CHAMPAGNE 10 bks B F & Co CARTE B, pts and qts 10 bks B F & Co SILLERY, pts and qts 10 bks HEIDSICK, pts and qts

10 bks CREME, pts and qts. Baker's WHISKY, in cases Superior Old Cabinet WMTE-KY, in cases Superior old Nectar WHISKY, in cases 10 bbls XXXX Imperial WHISKY 25 bbls Parker & Co WHISKY

25 bbls Tuscaloosa WHISKY WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, RUM, of all grades 25 M SEGARS, consisting of the following fa-

vorite brands: LA TURCA OPERA SUPERIOR LA TURCA CONCIIAS EL MANCO LEPANTO MEDIA REG EL MANCO LEPANTO MEDIANNA LARANAGO ESPECIAL PRIMERO

PANETELAS CABARGE MEDIANNA PALMELTOES Our Wagon will be in attendance to de iver to any part of the city all goods purchased

ON CONSIGNMENT,

for family use.

G. T. DORTIC'S OLD STAND, 178 BROAD ST., Opposite AUGUSTA HOTEL, Augusta, Ga.,

SHOES AND BOOTS

250 Boxes BOOTS and SHOES, of all descriptions. Having the Agency of one of the largest Northern Manufactories, we are now able to sell Boots and Shoes as low as can be purchased all the money they can out of the South, the in any Northern market. We are determined to societies, by furnishing them, and the laborers build up a large jobbing Boot and Shoe House in this City. All we ask of our friends and those who are in want of that class of goods, is to call and examine our Stock and Prices, let them judge

M. HYAMS & CO.

GEG. R. CRUMP, | W. B. DAVISON, | WM. A. WRIGHT

CRUMP, DAVISON & CO., Commission Merchants,

COTTON FACTORS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Grain,

BAGGING, ROPE AND GUANO, 209 Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

WITH a view of extending our business, we have this day taken in Partnership Mr. WM. B. DAVISON, who for many years was a prominent Merchant of this City, and who is well known throughout the South. We present to the trade facilities second to no house in the South, and shall keep constantly on hand such leading articles as are set forth in our Card, guaranteeing to give entire satisfaction. GEO. R. CRUMP & CO.

We are also prepared to do a COTTON BUSI-NESS, and solicit Consignments from Planters, pledging ourselves to obtain the highest Cash market prices, our MR. DAVISON having had fifteen years experience in the business.

In addition to our supply of Groceries, etc., we are IMPORTING THE PURE NO. 1 PERU-VIAN GUANO, which we will guarantee genu-ine, and will also keep the BEST PHOSPHATES and only those we can recommend to Farmers as Your business is most earnestly solicited. CRUMP, DAVISON & CO...

209 Broad St., AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

ALL persons in any wise indebted to the Estate of THEODORE F. WILLIAMS, deceased,

The Labor Experiment. Our Beech I-land friends have an admira ble institution in the shape of an Agricultur-al Club. On the first Saturday of each month,

planters belonging to this association and guests from the vicinage meet for the purpose of discussing practical questions connected with their associations. Several hours are consumed in detailing the experience of each member, and much substantial good results from active intercommunion of thought. After the mental exercise, savory meats, bar becued in the highest style of art, and all the vegetables of the season are served. We regard this Club as an honor to the enterprise

useful an example. On Saturday last, says the Constitutional-ist, the Club held its regular meeting. Pursuant to an invitation to that effect, Mr. Jonathan M. Miller, so widely and reputably known in this community, read a detailed ac count of his experience with white and black laborers, during the past year. As Mr. Mil-ler's views would be interesting to a large circle of readers, we herewith present the document in question:

Mr. Chairman: "At the commencement of the year I employed as many negroes as I thought necessary for the cultivation of my lands, but in consequence of a portion of them being dissatisfied, dismissed them, thinking I could procure others in their places. In this I was disappointed, and after repeated efforts to obtain other negroes, and failing, offering to pay them at the rate of \$12,50 per month. I was induced to try white labor. Consequently I wrote to my brother-in-law, Major N. W. Smith, in New York, to send me fifteen white laborers, which he did, thirteen men and two women. They arrived at Augusta on the 15th of March, I paying their passage, to Savannah by steamer, and then by railroad to Augusta, at \$25 each, and was to pay them at the rate for men, \$12 50 per month, and for the women \$8. At the expiration of the first month, their wages were paid them, and they insisted that their wages should be rais ed, for the men \$15, and for the women \$10; notwithstanding they had made a contract for the first mentioned amount, before leaving New York. I agreed to do so, as they worked very faithfully. Their rations were corn bread and hacon; as they were unaccustomed to the corn, I gave them occasionally rye and wheat bread with fresh beef, also vegetables, such as peas, turnips, sweet and Irish potatoes, as soon as I raised them. I also furnished them coffee, likewise their bed ding, they furnishing their own clothing and paying their Doctor's bill. At the end of the second month several of the best workers amongst them insisted on their wages being increased still higher, two of them \$17 per month, and one who acted as a gardener, to \$25. I put up the wages of the two to \$17, as they were the best hands, and the gardener I dissmissed; several of the others left? one of the women I made cook and wash for

About that time a company was formed white labor here. I became a member and 50 per month for men, and \$10 for women. I with their wages, and increased them to \$15. By this time the weather became rather unfeeling conquerors.

"And the insult conveyed in this menactive method with their conveyed in this menactive means and increased them to the means of which they complained. They also seemed dissatisfied with such rations as were furnished them. I therefore discharged them all, except one, whom I still have. I then work as well as the negroes, even at higher wages and better fare. I have thus far entered minutely into my experiment with white foreign labor, and will now give you my views. The laborers are obtained through companies established in New York called emigrant companies. They put forth pam phlets and handbills, containing terms, and offering to furnish any nun ber or class of laborers, and of all nationalities, fresh from emigrant vessels. Instead of this, however, when they receive an order, they send out runners and gather up the dregs of the city of New York, and all such as they can pick up and make from three to ten dollars per head on each furnished. They charge both parties, the employer and employer, the far-mer for furnishing laborers and the latter for getting situations. They bind both parties in contracts, which might do in the North. but as we have no laws to enforce such contracts in the South, and as there is no honor in such characters, I look upon those companies and most of the laborers s complete swindlers, and the sele object being to make by obtaining a free passage to the South.

The Emigration Company in Augusta sus pended its operations on the 23d of June, after sustaining a loss of over \$3,000, and I do not recollect a single instance where any one of the laborers complied with his contract. Many of them behaved very badly and ran away from the company, and from parties to whom they were hired by the company, which placed the company in a very unpleasant position. My opinion has always been that our slaves were the best laborers for the South, while they were slaves, that could be obtain ed, but, after being liberated and facting so unfaithfully as many of them did, I thought if a class of white laborers could be introduced that would act faithfully, they would stimulate the negroes to exert themselves more, and it would be the means of restoring the labor so much needed, and of showing the negroes that we were not entirely dependent upon them for labor; that in a few years our country would be filled by an honest, intelligent and industrious class of laborers, who would become identified with us, and be come tenants or owners of lands, and our drooping country again be made to bloom and blossom as the rese, in pouring forth its rich productions under the tillage of more skillful and intelligent labor. Of course, Mr. Chairman, I, as the pioneer in this move, felt some pride as being in some degree instrumental in aiding our depressed and down trodden South, to arise and take a high position, despite the cruelty and oppression of our enemies. But I have been disappointed in my feeble effort, but not discouraged. I believe that white labor can, and will be sucselect the laborers and ship them directly to Southern ports, have the contracts entered into for two years, with a penalty if they failed to comply, and with an additional penalty to punish any persons that might interfere in any way with the laborers, then we might operate successfully, and not until then. As for getting laborers from Emigrant Companies North, it will be attended with disappointment, vexation and loss. Respectfully, JONATHAN M. MILLER.

BEECH ISLAND. Nov. 3d, 1866.

The New York Herald indulges in a spec-LEMUEL BROOKS, Ad'or.

And the second date. A control of the Demoto the Demoto

A Radical Threat -- A Severe Reply. The New York Evening Post, conducted William Cullen Bryant, has dropped and midd erate one, and now comes out in the fierces of radical threatenings. The following ex-

tract from one of its recent issues we find in the New York World :-"Thus, with the rejection of the amendment, we shall enter upon another political struggle, more intense than that through which we are now passing, more injurious to the country, and especially to the Southern States-a contest of which the issue is not

States will begin to see the unreasonablenes of Beech Island, and have frequently mar- of the Southern leaders, and will lose paveled that every district, parish or county in the South did not emulate so creditable and fuse the mildest terms ever offered to beaten rebels. Hitherto the country has wonderfully restrained itself, but we advise no one to push its patience too far. It is not at all impossible -it is not even improbable-if the amendment should fail, through the obstinacy of the Southern leaders, that the laws which are still on the statute book may be enforced against the politicians who led their States into trea-

doubtful; for the 20,000,000 of the Northern

son and rebellion. "Hitherto we have given only mercy, but justice is still alive. It seems a monstrous thing to the Southern politicians that some of them should be excluded from office : but, suppose they were to be hanged for their treason, as the law demands? Suppose their estates should be taken from them, as thlaw requires? If they will take our advice, they will think of these things. They are no masters of the situation. They have no more power now, nor strength with the country than they had the day Lee surrendered to Grant. Then they would have joyfully ac cepted the amendment-it is great folly them to reject it how. Their attitude, the conduct, their words, their pretentious claims are all irritating to the Northern people, who fought through four years to put down treason, and now see the leading traitors aspiring to the highest office- and demanding wherif they were prudent, they would supplica-

and if they were only reasonable, they would accept in silence the large and free more which is offered them." To this and amitar threats, the Richmon Times publishes the following scathing reply We have read nothing more terribly severe i any newspaper article:

The brutal threat of the malignant fanatic who edits the New York Evening Post: that if the Southern people do not adopt the constitutional amendment, their leading men shall be hanged or exiled, and their property confiscated, is the most depraved and infumous specimen of cowardly and inhuman bullying which ever disgraced the press o any country. No brave, noble, but unfortunate people were ever thus menaced before and the threat of the Post is worthy only o the Greek brigands, who, when they have captured a tourist, and borne him to some mountain fastness, inform him that if his ransom is not forthcoming by a certain day, he shall be flayed alive. The hoary wretch who thus insults a disarmed people when he uses the language of coarse menace, seems to have forgotten the immortal valor and patient in Augusta for the purpose of introducing endurance which the threatened section exhibited during four years of unparalleled suf went on to New York as agent of the com-pany, and brought on a hundred laborers. I that in that contest all was lost save honor selected nine more out of those having made but that, although crushed by a people with contracts with them in New York for \$12. help them do their work, the South, although found in a short time they were dissatisfied defeated, is to-day more respected and hor ored by Christendom than our merciless an

is the more reprehensible, because, while we are called upon to sanction and aid in the ac complishment of our own dishonor, we are was able to procure a few more negroes. I promised not even a vile price for our self further found that the last emigrants did not abasement like that which Judas took, are then went and hanged hunself. We are end day called upon to, approve and ratify som fresh deed of radical outrage, with no room for hope that a still greater humiliation doe

not await us the next day. "In the bottomless Avernus of radical ma lignancy, there seems always open, in the very 'lowest depths, a lower deep still threa: ening to devour us, to which the hell we suf fer seems a heaven.' This persecution of a disarmed people, this ceaseless torture of : roble race, which has proved itself so brave and heroic, stamps the Northern victor as less magnanimous than either the Turk or the Russian. This torture, protracted through months and years, and constantly increasing in ingenious severity, has no parallel save i

the diabolism of the inquisition. The Indian. season, ends his agony by a blow of the hatchet; but the tortures to which the despotism of the rabble is subjecting the Southern people, emit the mercy of the tomahawk from the programme of unending persecution."

Repudiation. Batt. Moore, Esq., one of the profoundest lawyers of North Carolina, has writen the letter which follows on a subject, which has to some extent occupied the minds of our

RALEIGH, September 17, 1866. Mr. Richard Short, Dear Sir : I have re ceived yours, asking my "opinion, in a few word-, whether private debts can be repudiated or not ?"

I am greatly surprised that it is deemed necessary to ask this question, after a nation al existence of eighty years under the Constitution of the United States, one clause which declares that "no State shall poss at law impairing the obligation of contracts. Now, every man is bound to suppor the

Constitution, and every sentence of it. And every person who may become an officer the State or member of the Legislature compeled, as a necessary qualification befor-taking his seat, to swear that he will suppor-had ended the war, and then their turn came. said Constitution; which he cannot do, and will not do, it he shall pass, or try to pass. any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Every law which annuls a contract or repudiates it, impairs the obligation of a contract; and is, therefore, unconstitutional and void Every man who votes for it commits a perjury and lifts his hand against the majesty and

honor of his country.

Surely, sir, no man in cur country would, if he could, so dishonor bimself or his State, as to invite all men to break their faith each with the other, and affix a stigma on the name of North Carolina, which no time may | tant documents pertaining to suits for dameefface. God forbid that m7 eyes should ever behold this disgrace upon the "Old North negro Bureau at Seguin. The soldiers, it is State." Such a condition would place her lower than any people of whom we have any Sheridan, who is well known to be one of the account.

I have answered your question, and gone somewhat beyond, bu my surprise has been the cause. I am, respectfully, yours,

B. F. MOORE. P. S .- The courts of the United States, and of every State, have declared such legislation void.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES .- Never be

afraid of blushing. Accept no present of value from men. Avoid lightness of carriage. Be modest and moderate in dress. Be not Alabama her Butt. often seen in public. Affect no languishing, Don't talk loud. Never deal in scandal. Receive salutes modestly. Be affable with men ulation as to the probable candidates for the but not familiar. Sympathize with the unnext Presidency. The Radical nominee will report Be not always laughing and talk-

Views of a New York Merchant on the Constitutional Amendment.

A New York merchant, in a letter to a ell khown business man in Washington, exres es confidence that Hoffman, the Demo cratic candidate-in New York State for Govrnor, will be elected, and speaks of him in the nighest terms as "a man beyond the reach of calumny," so upright has been his life. In regard to the constitutional amend-

ment. He says:
"It will not better your condition; no, it will make it infinitely worse, because its ratification will degrade you, not only in your own estimation, but also in that of all who value the right of self-government the world over. They want guarantees. You have already given all the guarantees that it is possible for any people to give, consistent with self-respect and the true dignity of human nature. But this guarantee business is a swindle; its intent is not at all what the mean ing of the word implies, but in plain English it is this: " We want you to surrender a porion of your right of self-government into our hands, and according as you are weakened we shall be strengthed in tyrannical power. Thus shall we be enabled to gain full control of the Government, and you shall become ur serfs forever !"

"Guarantees !- what guarantee have you, when you accept the 'amendment,' that you will then have the diminished representation it would give you? Do not the more outnoken of their leaders say you shal' not? lave they not deceived you often enough already? Do you want still further to degrade ourselves, only that they may the more seurely place the iron heel of despotism upon our neck? No, my friends; the spirit of adicalism is relentless in its savage ferocity and cruelty, and the more concessions you make the more stringent will be the chains at bind you, the more galling will be your

"I wish my feeble voice of warning could e heard through the entire South, that they night stand firm in this their hour of trial and adversity; and though portentous gloom may now enshroud their land, yet so sure as lay followeth dawning, so sure will the eteral principles of truth and justice prevail, and he Southern people stand before the world in the power of their might, a redeemed and lisenthralled people."

A DISCUSTING EXHIBITION .- The spectaele of some twenty or thirty young white women walking arm in arm with as many negro men ju a procession in one of the Northern States, is an outward type of the inward spirit of the most degrading and besotted fanaticism that ever disgraced a civilized country. We have no manner of objection to make to the ndulgence of such social tastes by those of the white race who are capable of making them, only deprecating their being obtruded upon the public. There are certain decencies of civilization which lunatics cannot be expected to observe, but which are none the less disgusting, when people who have their senses ar made involuntary spectators. Shockng as such an exhibition as that referred to s, it is only a specimen on a large scale of what fanaticism would like to see everywhere, f its voice could be potential. When the ontsinks" of one race can prevail over the instincts" of another, it will probably succe.d. But nature has set up a barrier against revolting intermixtures, which will not be asily overcome. It is not the destiny of this country to be converted into a mulatto population. The small minority of social Pariahs may indulge ad tibitum their peculiar propensities, but will hurt nobody but themselves. -Baltimore Transcript.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT .- The National Intelligencer says: To show what cause of larm the Southern people have from the suremacy of the radical party, it is sufficient o refer to the alarming threats put forch by that party, or by some prominent influences in it—threats as follows: 1. Disfranchisement of the rebel whites.

2. Putting all power in the hands of the blacks and a few loyal whites. 3. Organizing and arming the colored peo-ple, as proposed by the Washington Chron-4. Keeping up bodies of loyal troops at the

expense of particular localities, as proposed Southern loyalists in their address. Confiscation more or less extensive. Gen. Butler told the soldiers they could start from Arlington and go South, confis-

6. Hanging the principal rebels.
7. Ignoring the existing State organizations, and appointing military Governors. 8. Annulling the, pardons granted by the President. 9. Exclusion of every person South who had ever taken an oath to support the Con-stitution, whether compromised by the re-

belliou or not, from all offices, civit, military

BLOOD! JAGO, BLOOD! -- According to reports from Canada, the people of that province are exceedingly blood-thirsty. It is said that petitions are coming in from all sections, asking that no reprieve be granted to the cordenned Fenians. These people petitioning for blood are the Black Republicans of Canada. When the Fenians stood on heir soil in line of battle, their anxiety for blood was not remarkable. They carefully staid at home. They did no fighting. They shed no blood. But so soon as some Fenians were captured, and the remainder had recarni, then the thirst of the Canadian Black Republicans for blood suddenly acquired a

There is a cordial fellow feeling between these petitioners over the border and our own stay at home patriots. Both are excessively anxious for blood. Neither did a particle of "Blood! Iago, blood!" is the cry of all cowards, leeches, fanatics and sneaks, from the day of Otherlo to that of the rebellion in the United States, and that of the Fenian invasion of Canada.-Chicago Times.

vigorous exist nee.

MILITARY.—Military outrages are still practiced in the South. We see it stated in the Houston Telegraph, of the 18th instant, that a few days previously a file of soldiers arrested the Clerk of the District Court of Guadalupe county, forced him to give up the key of his office, and took therefrom imporsaid, were acting under the orders of General most unscrupulous military tyrants which the

late war produced. Judge Ireland, of the district in which this outrage was perpetrated, has instructed the grand jury of the proper county to investigate the outrage and indict the offenders.

POETIC LADIES.—Miss Martha Haynes Butt, of Mobile, is preparing a new volume of poems. Several States seem proud of their respective female poets. New York shows her Cary, Connecticut her Terry, Massachu-setts her Howe. Kentucky her Warfield, and

35 The missionary vessel Morning Star Was launched at East Boston, a few days ago, in the A of THEODOR'S F. WILLIAMS, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. All claims in my hands, not-paid by the first Monday in February next, will positively be put in suit, as I cannot extend further induspence. This is fair notice to all concerned, and I hope it.

The Radical nominee will be the Conser be in love with you was now you civilities. The pobably Chase. Grant will be the Conser be in love with you was now you civilities. The public that the probable candidates for the but not maintain.

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Administrator's Notice.

Oct. 5,